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L2: Entry 28 of 91

File: JPAB

Jun 11, 1987

PUB-NO: JP362128911A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 62128911 A

TITLE: PARTICLES CONTAINING COBALT CARBIDE

PUBN-DATE: June 11, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

TOKUNAGA, KATSUSHI

AOMI, HIDEKI

OKAMURA, KAZUO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

DAIKIN IND LTD

APPL-NO: JP60268801

APPL-DATE: November 28, 1985

INT-CL (IPC): C01B 31/30

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To easily produce stable particles contg. cobalt carbide and having high coercive force by bringing powder composed of particles contg. Co(OH)_2 , CoOOH or Co_3O_4 into contact with CO or a CO-H₂ mixture.

CONSTITUTION: Powder composed of hexagonal platy particles contg. Co(OH)_2 , CoOOH or Co_3O_4 is brought into contact with CO or CO-H₂ mixture. The preferred average particle size of the particles is about $0.1\sim 1\mu\text{m}$. The preferred contact temp. is about $300\sim 500^\circ\text{C}$, the preferred contact time is about $1\sim 10\text{hr}$ and the preferred flow rate of the gas is about $1\sim 1,000\text{ml.STP/min}$ per 1g cobalt compound as starting material. Thus, hexagonal platy particles contg. cobalt carbide and having $0.1\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ average particle size are obtd. The resulting particles can stably be taken out and put in the air. The particles have high coercive force and are used as a superior magnetic material.

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L14: Entry 56 of 91

File: DWPI

Jul 21, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-451428
DERWENT-WEEK: 199839
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TITLE: Non-sintering nickel anode manufacturing method for alkaline battery such as nickel hydrogen storage battery, nickel- cadmium storage battery - involves producing non-sintering nickel anode using second complex particle powder containing beta cobalt oxy:hydroxide as active material

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD

CODE

SAOL

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996JP-0355331 (December 20, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 10188970 A	July 21, 1998	N/A	007	H01M004/32

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP10188970A	December 20, 1996	1996JP-0355331	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): H01M 4/32; H01M 4/52

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP10188970A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The method involves forming a beta-CoOOH layer on a nickel hydroxide particle surface. The beta CoOOH layer is formed by adding aqueous solution NaOH to a first complex particle powder (A). Heating is then carried out at a temperature range of 50- 200 degC. Sodium containing cobalt compound layer is varied in beta-CoOOH layer thereby producing a second complex particle powder (B). A non-sintering nickel anode is then produced using the second complex particle powder as an active material.

ADVANTAGE - Improves utilisation efficiency of active material.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/4

TITLE-TERMS: NON SINTER NICKEL ANODE MANUFACTURE METHOD ALKALINE BATTERY NICKEL HYDROGEN STORAGE BATTERY NICKEL CADMIUM STORAGE BATTERY PRODUCE NON SINTER NICKEL ANODE SECOND COMPLEX PARTICLE POWDER CONTAIN BETA COBALT OXY HYDROXIDE ACTIVE MATERIAL

DERWENT-CLASS: L03 X16

CPI-CODES: L03-E01B4;

EPI-CODES: X16-E01C1; X16-E05;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1998-136689

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1998-352336



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L18: Entry 5 of 24

File: JPAB

Jul 2, 1999

PUB-NO: JP411176433A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 11176433 A
TITLE: ALKALINE STORAGE BATTERY

PUBN-DATE: July 2, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

KATO, HITOSHI

COUNTRY

N/A

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

FURUKAWA BATTERY CO LTD:THE

COUNTRY

N/A

APPL-NO: JP09362528

APPL-DATE: December 15, 1997

INT-CL (IPC): H01M 4/32; H01M 4/62; H01M 10/30

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the charging and discharging cycle lifetime characteristics and inner pressure of a battery by setting density of the cobalt compound, so that the density becomes higher as it comes close to a surface of a plate in the thickness direction of a positive electrode plate.

SOLUTION: The density of the oxycobalt hydroxide is set so as to become higher the a closer the location is to a surface of a plate from the center of an electrode, and as far as a conductive network of the cobalt is separated from the center of the electrode, density of the oxycobalt hydroxide is increased so as to smooth the electron delivery in the electrode reaction, and the generation of the excess and lack of the conductive network of the oxycobalt hydroxide is prevented. In a condition with a large number of ions such as OH, H

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L9: Entry 2 of 4

File: DWPI

Mar 2, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-225876
DERWENT-WEEK: 199922
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TITLE: Amorphous cobalt compounds - can be used as cobalt sources for various cobalt-containing compounds, for example in catalysts and as cobalt sources for lithium compound oxides

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: ISE KAGAKU KOGYO KK (ISEE)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0225526 (August 8, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 11060242 A	March 2, 1999	N/A	004	C01G051/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP11060242A	August 8, 1997	1997JP-0225526	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C01G 51/00; C22C 45/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP11060242A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Amorphous cobalt cpds. of formula HCoO_2 , contg. 64 plus or minus 1.5 wt.% Co (on a dry basis) are characterised in that the half widths of the diffraction peaks, with the maximum intensities observed in the range where 2 theta equals from 15 to 90 deg. , are at least 0.95 deg. in the X-ray diffraction using CuK alpha as a radiation source.

USE - The amorphous cobalt cpds. obtained can be used as cobalt sources for various cobalt-contg. cpds., for example in catalysts and as cobalt sources for lithium cpd. oxides.

ADVANTAGE - Since the amorphous cobalt cpds. do not have firmly fixed structures, they have effects of readily adding desired structures to cobalt-contg. cpd. products.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP11060242A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/2

DERWENT-CLASS: E31 J04

CPI-CODES: E35-V; J04-E04; N02-B;